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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 August 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,5-12,14-22,25,27 and 28* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1, 5-12, 14-22, 25, 27 and 28* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1.   Claims 1, 5-12, 14-22, 25, 27 and 28 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

      1.   Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
      2.   Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
      3.   Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
      4.   Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of

the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of

the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation

under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g)

prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3.   Claims 1, 5-12, 14-22, 25, 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as

being unpatentable over Liu et al. ('Liu' hereinafter) ("XWRAP: an XML-enabled wrapper

construction system for Webinformation sources", Proceedings of the 16th International

Conference on Data Engineering, Publication Date: 2000, pgs 611-621) in view of Keith

(Patent Number 6,629,097).

        As per claim 1, Liu teaches

        A data management system comprising: (see abstract, where XWRAP inherently

needs to work on a system for managing data)

        a processing device; (users use mouse to select means there is a processing

device, abstract, second paragraph)

        memory containing executable instructions that cause the processing device to

perform as a knowledge container creator module operative to create at least a first

data descriptor item and at least a second data descriptor item (encoding extraction

rules into XML template, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Code Generation" paragraph) based

upon a data item capable of containing data (XML template file, page 14, section 4.3,

third paragraph), and to link the data item to at the least a first data descriptor item, and

to link the data item to the at least a second data descriptor item (XWRAP creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3");

and wherein the first data descriptor item is in the form of a context descriptor (XML templates contain field for specified source document fields, page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), and wherein the second data descriptor item is in the form of at least a data access instructions descriptor that provides instructions on how to access the new data in the raw data file (XML templates containing processing instructions, page 14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw" and "representing data that is in one of a plurality of different formats".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54) and "representing data that is in one of a plurality of different formats" (myriad of sources, column 18, lines 8-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" and "representing data that is in one of a plurality of different formats" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 5, Keith teaches

A data management system comprising: (see abstract, where XWRAP inherently needs to work on a system for managing data)

a processing device; (users use mouse to select means there is a processing device, abstract, second paragraph)

and memory containing executable instructions that cause the processing device to perform as a knowledge container creator module, to at least a first data descriptor item, in XML format (XML template file, page 14, section 4.3, third paragraph), wherein the first data descriptor item is in the form of a context descriptor containing descriptive information about the data item (XML templates contain field for specified source document fields, page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), and wherein the knowledge container creator module is operative to link the data item to at least a second data descriptor item, in XML format (XWRAP creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3"), wherein the second data descriptor item is in the form of at least a data access instructions descriptor, providing instructions on how to access the data in the data item; (XML templates containing processing instructions, page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph)

a knowledge container searcher module operative to retrieve the data item by searching at least one of: the first and second data descriptor items; (XML templates containing field identifiers and instructions for processing source, page 14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph)

a base knowledge container update module that is operative to format the data item into a specific XML knowledge container format. (XML output which can be parsed, page 2, section 1, fourth paragraph)

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw" and "operative to link a data item that is in one of a plurality of different formats".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54) and "operative to link a data item that is in one of a plurality of different formats" (myriad of sources, column 18, lines 8-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 6, Liu teaches

the knowledge container creator module is operative to generate the first data descriptor item based upon the data item (code generator produces XML template, page 3-4, section 2.1, "Code Generation" paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 7, Liu teaches

a base knowledge container update module that is operative to generate the second data descriptor item based upon the data item (generate wrapper, page 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 8, Liu teaches

a base knowledge container update module that is operative to format the first and second data descriptor items in XML knowledge container format. (XML templates, page 3, section 2.1, "Code Generation" paragraph)

As per claim 9, Liu teaches

a knowledge container administrator module operative to modify a template descriptor item (update, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph), for creating the first data descriptor item and for searching the first and second data descriptor items, wherein the template descriptor item includes at least one of: template knowledge containers (XML templates, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph), for providing the inputs for entering the context descriptor, search template knowledge containers, for providing the inputs for searching the data descriptor items (testing structure and steps, assigning information to wrapper, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw" and "and dictionary knowledge containers, for identifying keywords".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54) and "and dictionary knowledge containers, for identifying keywords" (column 25, lines 44-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the

indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives

the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too

large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 10, Liu teaches

modifying template descriptor item includes at least one of: adding fields,

removing fields, adding keywords and removing keywords (updates to rules, pages 3-4,

section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph).

As per claim 11, Liu teaches

a knowledge container administrator module operative to create knowledge

transformation information by extrapolating data from the data item and operative to link

the data item to the knowledge transformation information (XWRAP creates parse tree

where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3").

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would

have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the

indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives

the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too

large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 12, <u>Liu</u> teaches

the knowledge container administrator module is operative to create a knowledge

model using knowledge discovery techniques on the data item in the form of at least

one of: decision trees, rule sets, neural networks and expression trees (page 3, section

2.1, "Code Generation" paragraph).

<u>Liu</u> does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, <u>Keith</u> discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine <u>Liu</u> and <u>Keith</u> because using the steps of "raw" would

have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the

indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives

the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too

large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 14, <u>Liu</u> teaches

the base knowledge container update module (page 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing

and Packing" paragraph).

<u>Liu</u> does not explicitly indicate "generates a keyword descriptor by processing the

raw data item".

However, <u>Keith</u> discloses "generates a keyword descriptor by processing the raw

data item" (column 25, lines 53-58).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "generates a

keyword descriptor by processing the raw data item" would have given those skilled in

the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data

sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the

ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search

otherwise.

As per claim 15, Liu teaches

a knowledge container database operative to store the data item, the first data

descriptor item, and the second data descriptor item (XML templates and resulting XML

file, page 14, section 4.3, fourth full paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given

those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and

searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the

advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in

number to search otherwise.

As per claim 16, Liu teaches

the base knowledge container comprises: a knowledge source depository

containing the data item (source document, page 5, section 2.2, third paragraph);

and a metaknowledge depository containing the at least two data descriptor

items associated with the data item (rules, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Code Generation"

paragraph; rulebase, figure 1).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given

those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and

searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the

advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in

number to search otherwise.

As per claim 17, Liu teaches

the base knowledge container further comprises a knowledge representation

depository containing the knowledge transformation information generated from the

data item (resulting XML file, page 14, section 4.3, fourth full paragraph; figure 10).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would

have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the

indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives

the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too

large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 18, Liu teaches

the knowledge transformation information is in the form of at least one of:

knowledge model and summary report (resulting XML file contains information about the

processed data file, page 14, section 4.3, fourth full paragraph; figure 10).

As per claim 19, Liu teaches

the knowledge model is in the form of at least one of: decision trees, rule sets,

neural networks and expression trees (rules, section 2.1, pages 3-4, "Code Generation"

paragraph).

As per claim 20, Liu teaches

the first and second data descriptor items are in the form of at least one of the

following: decision-support data descriptor, keyword descriptor, context descriptor and

data access instructions descriptor (semantic knowledge in the form of rules, section

2.1, pages 3-4, "Code Generation" paragraph).

As per claim 21, Liu teaches

the data item, the first descriptor item and the second descriptor item are stored

in a XLM data blocks. (XML templates which contain blocks, page 14, section 4.3, fourth

full paragraph; figure 10)

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" would have given

those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and

searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the

advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in

number to search otherwise.

As per claim 22, Keith teaches

the XML data blocks (parseable XML, page 2, section 1, fourth paragraph)

Liu does not explicitly indicate "are defined by a data block definition with a form

including at least one of: a table and a matrix".

However, Keith discloses "are defined by a data block definition with a form

including at least one of: a table and a matrix" (column 25, lines 55-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "are defined

by a data block definition with a form including at least one of: a table and a matrix"

would have given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing

the indexing and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This

gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which

are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 25, <u>Keith</u> teaches

A computer readable medium containing programming instructions for

processing data, the computer readable medium including programming instructions for:

(see abstract, where XWRAP inherently needs to work on a system for managing data)

linking a data item, capable of containing data representing data stored (XWRAP

creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3"), to at

least a first data descriptor item wherein the first data descriptor item is in the form of a

context descriptor, containing descriptive information about the data item (XML

templates contain field for specified source document fields, page 15, section 4.3, fourth

paragraph), linking the data item to at least a second data descriptor item (XWRAP

creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3"), wherein

the second data descriptor item is in the form of at least a data access instructions

descriptor, providing instructions on how to access the data in the data item (XML

templates containing processing instructions, page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph);

locating the data item by searching at least one of: the first and second data

descriptor items (XML templates contain field for specified source document fields, page

15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph);

generating knowledge transformation information by extrapolating data from the

data item (XML templates containing processing instructions, page 15, section 4.3,

fourth paragraph);

and creating the first and second data descriptor items based upon the data item

(XML templates containing field identifiers and instructions for processing source, page

14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw" and "that is in one of a plurality of different

formats".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54)

and "that is in one of a plurality of different formats" (myriad of sources, column 18, lines

8-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" and

"that is in one of a plurality of different formats" would have given those skilled in the art

the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data

sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the

ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search

otherwise.

As per claim 27, Liu teaches

A data management system comprising: (see abstract, where XWRAP inherently

needs to work on a system for managing data)

a processing device; (users use mouse to select means there is a processing

device, abstract, second paragraph)

and memory containing executable instructions that cause the processing device

to perform as a knowledge container creator module operative to create at least a first

data descriptor item and at least a second data descriptor item based upon the data

item (XML templates containing field identifiers and instructions for processing source,

page 14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), capable of containing data, and to link a data

item to at the least a first data descriptor item, and the knowledge container creator

module operative to link the data item to the at least a second data descriptor item

(XWRAP creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example

3"), wherein the second data descriptor item is in the form of at least a decision-support

data descriptor, containing a decision-support information generated from the data;

(generate wrapper, page 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph)

and a data access instructions descriptor, providing instructions on how to

access the data in the data item; (XML templates containing processing instructions,

page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph)

and a knowledge container searcher module operative to retrieve the data item

by searching at least one of: the first and second data descriptor items; (XML output

which can be parsed, page 2, section 1, fourth paragraph)

a knowledge container administrator module operative to modify template

descriptor item for creating the first data descriptor item and for searching the first and

second data descriptor items, wherein the template descriptor item includes at least one of: (updates to rules, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph)

template knowledge containers, for providing the inputs for entering the context descriptor, (testing structure and steps, assigning information to wrapper, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph)

search template knowledge containers, for providing the inputs for searching the data descriptor items, (XML output which can be parsed, page 2, section 1, fourth paragraph)

and the knowledge container administrator module operative to create knowledge transformation information by extrapolating data from the data item and operative to link the data item to the knowledge transformation information; (updates to rules, pages 3-4, section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph; creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12, section 4.2, "Example 3")

and a base knowledge container update module operative to format the data item into an XML knowledge container format; (XML templates and resulting XML file, page 14, section 4.3, fourth full paragraph)

a knowledge container database operative to store the data item, the first descriptor item and the second descriptor item and the knowledge container database further having: a knowledge source depository containing the data item; (XML templates and resulting XML file, page 14, section 4.3, fourth full paragraph; rulebase and source-specific wrapper, figure 1)

a metaknowledge depository containing the data descriptor item associated with

the data item; (XWRAP rulebase and source-specific wrapper, figure 1)

and a knowledge representation depository containing the knowledge

transformation information generated from the data item.

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw", "representing raw data that is in one of a

plurality of different formats", "a keyword descriptor, identifying keywords contained in

the raw data item", "and to generate a keyword descriptor by processing the raw data

item" and "dictionary knowledge containers, for identifying keywords".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54),

"representing raw data that is in one of a plurality of different formats" (myriad of

sources, column 18, lines 8-20), "a keyword descriptor, identifying keywords contained

in the raw data item" (concept terms, column 25, lines 22-25), "and to generate a

keyword descriptor by processing the raw data item" (terms in matrix, column 25, lines

55-57) and "dictionary knowledge containers, for identifying keywords" (column 25, lines

44-47).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw",

"representing raw data that is in one of a plurality of different formats", "a keyword

descriptor, identifying keywords contained in the raw data item", "and to generate a

keyword descriptor by processing the raw data item" and "dictionary knowledge

containers, for identifying keywords" would have given those skilled in the art the tools

to improve the invention by allowing the indexing and searching of data sources which

are not in a database format. This gives the user the advantage of the ability to quickly

utilize these data sources which are too large in number to search otherwise.

As per claim 28, Liu teaches

A data management system comprising: (see abstract, where XWRAP inherently

needs to work on a system for managing data)

a processing device; (users use mouse to select means there is a processing

device, abstract, second paragraph)

memory containing executable instructions that cause the processing device to

perform as a knowledge container creator module operative to create at least a first

data descriptor item and at least a second data descriptor item based upon a data item

(XML templates containing field identifiers and instructions for processing source, page

14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), capable of containing data, and to link the data item

to at the least a first data descriptor item, to link the data item to the at least a second

data descriptor item (XWRAP creates parse tree where leafs act as links, page 12,

section 4.2, "Example 3"), wherein the first data descriptor item is in the for of a context

descriptor (XML templates containing field identifiers and instructions for processing

source, page 14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), and wherein the second data descriptor

item is in the form of at least a data access instructions descriptor (XML templates

containing processing instructions, page 15, section 4.3, fourth paragraph), and the

executable instructions cause the processor to generate a plurality of knowledge

models for the data item by analyzing information in the data items wherein the plurality

of different knowledge models are in different formats (XML template file, page 14,

section 4.3, third paragraph, where the testing and packing allows for different

formatting of rule sets which are knowledge models for the source data, pages 3-4,

section 2.1, "Testing and Packing" paragraph).

Liu does not explicitly indicate "raw" and "representing raw data that is in one of a

plurality of different formats".

However, Keith discloses "raw" (raw data processing, column 25, lines 53-54)

and "representing raw data that is in one of a plurality of different formats" (myriad of

sources, column 18, lines 8-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to combine Liu and Keith because using the steps of "raw" and

"representing raw data that is in one of a plurality of difference formats" would have

given those skilled in the art the tools to improve the invention by allowing the indexing

and searching of data sources which are not in a database format. This gives the user

the advantage of the ability to quickly utilize these data sources which are too large in

number to search otherwise.

Response to Arguments

4.   Applicant's arguments filed 8/13/2009 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

Applicant argues that <u>Liu</u> does not disclose "the second data descriptor item is in the form of at least a data access instructions descriptor that provides instructions on how to access the raw data in the raw data item". Applicant further argues that <u>Liu</u> is directed to instructions that are used to direct a template engine to find where data fields are inserted into the template. Respectfully, it is noted that <u>Liu</u> discloses XML templates that contain processing instructions used to direct the template engine to placeholders where data fields should be placed in the template (page 14, section 4.3, fourth paragraph).. These instructions are special placeholders which define where the raw data item is located and the processor where to access the raw data within the raw data item as claimed. As further explanation, the raw data has defined access information to define what is contained in the raw data or the bounds of the data. After the processing of the raw data to fit into the template, the raw data is now placed within the template so that access to the raw data is now possible, as in the Fieldname as taught by <u>Liu</u>. Therefore <u>Liu</u> discloses the limitation.

Applicant argues that <u>Liu</u> does not disclose <not disclosed from argument>. Respectfully, it is noted that while <u>Liu</u> is primarily directed towards HTML content, a URL does not necessarily contain only HTML content. This concept is evident in the <u>Keith</u> reference, where data can come from any text source (column 18, lines 10-15) and these text sources can have a myriad of different formats. In addition, the parsing of formatting of different source documents as taught in <u>Keith</u> could have been processed without major modification of the <u>Liu</u> engine, such as data found in XML format which is

similar to HTML but still a different format. Therefore the combination of <u>Liu</u> and <u>Keith</u>

discloses the limitation.

Applicant argues that <u>Liu</u> does not disclose that the knowledge container

administrator module creates knowledge transformation information by extrapolating

data from the raw data item and links the raw data item to the knowledge transformation

information. Respectfully, it is noted that <u>Liu</u> discloses concatenating of leaf node

names and a corresponding link to the data contained therein (section 4.2, example 3).

The name of the link the extrapolation of the data and the link to the raw data item,

temperatures in <u>Keith</u>, is the link to the knowledge transformation information.

Therefore <u>Keith</u> discloses the limitation.

Conclusion

5.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record, listed on form PTO-892, and not relied upon is

considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jay A. Morrison whose telephone number is (571) 272-

7112. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached on (571) 272-3642. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Tim T. Vo/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2168

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